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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address The COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Internal Revenue and General Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year (52 issues), $2.00; In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no case will the paper be sent after the time paid for has expired.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. NO. 134.

FIRST EDITION.

FRANCE.

General Chanzy's Proclamation.

He Urges the Troops to Prepare for Renewal of the Struggle.

Trochu Protests Against the Germans Entering Paris.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The New Government Recognized by Turkey.

FRANCE.

The Assembly—Recognition by Turkey—Thiers and Favre—Treaty to Ready by Saturday.

PARIS, February 23.—After the declaration of peace the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon re-assembling will meet in Paris.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has recognized the new French Government.

It is reported that Bunsie has been appointed a Representative of France at the Black Sea Conference at London.

Thiers and Favre have arrived. They go to Versailles to-day. It is officially stated that M. Favre has written to Bismarck that M. Thiers will go to-day to Versailles.

The dispatch says that the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly to-day.

Proclamation from General Chanzy.

ANGERS, February 22.—Chanzy has issued a proclamation to the army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for renewing the struggle to-morrow, if arrogant terms are demanded by the Germans.

ENGLAND.

English Navy Estimates.

LONDON, February 23.—The navy estimates are about being sent to the House of Commons. They will amount to the increase of £2,500,000 compared with those of 1870. The increase is mainly on items for steam machinery and ships built on contract.

Fabrici's Troops Still Embarking for Cherbourg—Trochu Protests Against the Entry of Paris by the Germans—Removal of Government to Tours or Blois Talked of.

LONDON, February 23.—The Berlin News says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Bourbaki for Cherbourg.

A letter from General Trochu comments the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He says Paris has deserved the honors of war, and a fellow feeling for its brave gates and all the enemy cannot throw with cannon.

The removal of the government to Tours or Blois is made to be talked about, but there is no belief in this probability.

New French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, February 23.—The Soir says: M. Bernuat has been appointed as Ambassador at London and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference. The mission to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Some French brigades have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible disturbances.

The Monarchist Committee of the Seine Inferieure, with Bruneau de Beaumont as President, and M. Duaer Fuertier has been added to the Peace Commission. A proposition for a commercial treaty with the United States is under discussion by the Government, as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

German Peace Terms—Extensions of the Armistice.

LONDON, February 23.—The prize Prince Adolphe, captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. All, with one exception, were saved.

A dispatch from Lille to-day says: It is rumored that more has been said about the peace than the publication of Annexe and Lorraine. Bourbaki in the north of France is importuning. In consequence of the negotiations between Favre and Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

PRUSSIA.

France Must Decide upon War or Peace Immediately.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The *Official Moniteur* says: France must decide of war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. Those are based upon legitimate guarantees for the present and guarantees for the future. Compared with their injurious theirdemands are moderate. It is no longer the duty of the Government to inquire if the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected, war continues.

Peace Commission to Versailles.

SUPPLEMENT, February 23.—Herr Woechter has been appointed a member of the Peace Commission at Versailles.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Affairs Several Murderers and Their Friends.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., February 22, 1871.

William O'Connor, who has been under arrest for the murder of John Thornaugh, in February, 1870, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and will be sentenced to one year's imprisonment. O'Connor was only defended by Hon. C. H. Reeve, Peter Cayer, also under arrest as one of the murderers of Thornaugh, will be brought up in Marshall on May 8th, Charles Hashaugh, who was held in custody as an accessory to Thornaugh's murder, was discharged.

O'Connor has been confined in jail since the day the murder was committed. Cayer and Hasaugar gave bonds for their appearance, and have been at liberty.

On the 19th of May, 1870, at a saloon in South Bend, Ind., Orange G. Stage, in cold blood and without warning, stabbed Charles A. Tibbetts, from the effects of which Tibbetts instantly died.

The cause of the murder seems to have been an old grudge held by Stage against Tibbetts, growing out of a fight between the parties nearly two years previous, in which Tibbetts knocked Stage down for insulting his wife, and which he settled like a man. This occurred at Lapeete, Indiana. The Grand Jury of the St. Joseph court, at their October term in 1870, returned an indictment against Stage for murder in the first degree. Stage applied for a change of venue, and the case was sent to the Marshal county Circuit Court. To-day a jury was impaneled, and the State submitted the evidence of the witnesses. Stage's counsel, consisting of M. L. Eastes, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Messrs. Crawley, Osborne and Ross. The prisoner is defended by George O. Dayton, Esq., of Rochester, Wm. of Marcellus Nye, of Logansport, and Charles H. Reeve, of Plymouth. The prisoner seems wholly unconcerned. No one would infer from his appearance that the proceedings were of any particular interest to him. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed on both sides, and the case will consume several days. His Honor, Thomas D. Brandeis, presides. The court room is crowded, and the trial excites great interest. The jury is considered a good one, of more than average intelligence. It is understood that the prisoner intends to set up the plea of self-defense.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

A Cincinnati telegram states that the Secretary of the Treasury is in Republican Universalist in that city, has received a letter from the President in Hungary ordering him to hold his Commissionery in readiness for immediate action. The order will be sent by the next mail. The Secretary has also written to the members now in the United States. Louis Blanc, Kossuth and Guiseppe Mazzini are among the members. The headquarters in London is in Lincoln's-inn-square, with branches in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Naples and Florence. The President and the United States is said to be ill in New Orleans. It is reported that all dispatches are sent in cipher.

The following is a portion of Sir A. S. Gait's motion on the Joint High Commission, to be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed, and before Sir John A. Macdonald goes to Washington: That since the Dominion House has always been and is now prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States, upon receiving an equivalent therefor, for a complete modification of the United States commercial system, directed to insure free and liberal interchange of the products and labor in the two countries; that the connection of the United States of the freedom of the fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence without compensation, would place Canada in a most disadvantageous position in future negotiations by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for the concessions of the fisheries and navigation; that this House willingly consents to the consideration by the Joint High Commissioners of any objects in which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifice which may be required at their hands in the interests of the Empire, so far as they do not compromise the national interests and security of the country, and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in future.

General Arnold Elley died at Baltimore Tuesday afternoon after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Confederate service.

On Monday evening a couple were married at the house of Mordecai Kelley, near Monroe, Wis. After they had retired, a party, mostly relatives of the bride, assembled for a charivari. Mr. Kelley, hearing the confusion, took an old unused gun and snapped it at the crowd. The charge exploded, instantly killing a Norwegian, Ole Samuel Sallen, uncle of the bride, and seriously wounding two others. In the morning Mr. Kelley gave himself up, delivering himself up, claiming that he did not know the gun was loaded.

James Sinclair, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., while endeavoring from a fit of delirium tremens yesterday, jumped out of the second story of his boarding-house, and was killed.

A convention of colored people was held in Nashville yesterday, to consider how they could best improve the condition and advance the influence of their race.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 23, 1871.

FIVE DEATHS FROM ARSENIC.

Seven firemen on the Roundtop Hotel, at Fishkill, were attacked with vomiting of charcoal in a close room. Five of the men died from the effects and others were sent to a hospital. But little hope is entertained of their recovery. They were heroes of profound.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED.

George Clark, employed as telegraph operator for the past eight years by the Western Union Company, at No. 56 Broadway, fell from a train near West Point, on Saturday evening, and was killed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Court at Buckingham Palace—Americans Introduced.

LONDON, February 22.—The Queen held Court yesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among the Americans presented by Mr. Moran, United States Charge d'Affaires, were Wm. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton and daughter, Countess Rodgers.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. S. Livermore, United States Consul at Londonderry.

The Tuscan Envoy Awaiting Instructions.

FLORENCE, February 22.—The Tuscan Envoy has asked his Government for further instructions, and awaits an answer, before concluding his negotiations with the Italian authorities.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Arrived, the steamship Tiber of New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 22.—Consols dull and drooping; 10 holding Consols 92¼; holding Orleans 75¾; to arrive 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 7¼d.; middling Orleans 7¾d.; to arrive 7¾d.

California wheat 10s 10d; red western 10s 6d@10s 9d; winter 10s 2d. Flour 23s 6d. Corn—No. 2 red winter 36s. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 61s. Cheese 72s.

NEWARK, O.

Organization of a Board of Trade—Work on the Straitsville Railroad—A Blast Furnace to be Built.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., February 22, 1871.

There was no regular session here to-day of Washington's birthday. The Newark lodge of Odd Fellows and many others, meeting quite a large town, left for Zanesville one p. m. over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There was a grand time there to-day.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen have gone to Columbus to hear Miss Nelson to-night.

The Union Rolling Mill Company are holding a grand ball at City Hall to-night.

Newark is organizing a Board of Trade—something she needed long ago.

The rolling mill has decided to add a blast furnace to their works, and make iron with Straitsville coal. The rolling mill now employs upwards of three hundred hands.

Work on the Straitsville Railroad is progressing rapidly. William C. Baldwin & Bro., of this city, took the contract of making a tunnel through Tunnel Hill, near Somerset, at eighty-five thousand dollars. They have large number of men engaged, and are pushing the work with great energy.

SHARON, PA.

Fatal Accident to a Miss—One Person Killed—Eight Others Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., February 22, 1871.

About six o'clock this morning nine miners employed in the Brookfield coal mines, two miles and a half west of here, got aboard the coal cars to ride down the slope, a distance of about three hundred feet. The rope was detached, and the cars allowed to run down at full speed. At the foot they collided with other cars, and the men were thrown violently out. A man named Redman was instantly killed, and the other eight more or less injured, none of them fatally. It is thought.

This morning a man named Wilkes had his hand badly smashed at the Wilcoxson rolling mill.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The *Republican* has a special from Bonner, dated the 21st, which says a boy marked F. C. Cross, Newton Corner, Mass., was left at Wells & Co.'s express office last night, to go East by the Kansas Pacific train. He was followed, and some way aroused, and upon examination, F. C. Cross's name was found on the half-petified meat; some time, was found inside. He had a pistol and knife and a belt around his body filled with gold. A heavy shipment of gold was to go East by the same train. Cross has been arrested and placed in jail.

The Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, manufacture nails exclusively, doing a business of half a million a year, and turning out 2,500 kegs of nails of all sizes in a week, or 125,000 in a year, with the greatest ease. Their capacity is easily equal to double 2,500 kegs a week. They employ 200 men. Their engine is of 200 horse power. They have 12 nail machines up there tons of pig iron a day, or 10,000 tons a year, and an equal quantity of coal.

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In Scott county, Iowa, lives a venerable couple, on whose sideboard stand two similar jugs, one holding rye, the other vinegar. The dame took up a jug and a fragrant odor permeated that and adjoining rooms. No one would infer from his appearance that the proceedings were of any particular interest to him. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed on both sides, and the case will consume several days. His Honor, Thomas D. Brandeis, presides. The court room is crowded, and the trial excites great interest. The jury is considered a good one, of more than average intelligence. It is understood that the prisoner intends to set up the plea of self-defense.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

The Order of Business Arranged—Slight Chance of an Apportionment Bill Passing this Session, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1871.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, for the arrangement of the order of business. The impossibility of acting on all the business before the Senate is admitted. It was determined to dispense of the appropriation bills first, with the understanding, however, that the House enforcement bill should be considered on Friday next, and acted on as soon as possible. After the appropriation bills and enforcement bill have been disposed of, then the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, as amended in the House, will be brought up, and if there shall be an opportunity after business may get a chance; but there is small probability that any other important measure will be pressed. The Senate adjourned the caucus proposed by Mr. Pomeroy, which enables the majority to cut off debate on amendments to the appropriation bill. That will help to hasten business.

The Apportionment Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed upon an amendment to the Apportionment bill, which provides that those States which elect their entire Legislature this year shall make an apportionment, and those which do not elect Legislatures this year may postpone apportionment until next year.

Mr. Mercer is authorized to report the bill to the House to-morrow, when it will be referred back to the Judiciary Committee for further revision. It being so near the end of the session, there is great fear that the bill may fail by reason of the presence of filibustering. Republican members are determined to have it acted upon, even if other business has to be put aside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1871.

INDIAN RAIDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called at the Executive mansion to-day, in order to take with the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. After paying their respects a short conversation ensued, the Fenians assuring the President that their treatment in English prisons had told severely upon their health, and that they had profited many anxiety to present a written statement of their case to this Government. To this the President responded that they could do so, and that such course was proper to be done by the Government would be performed.

PAYMENT OF THE MARCH INTEREST.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the payment of the March interest on Friday, the 24th inst., without rebate.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Mercer Brown died at Middletown, Dauphin county, Sunday morning, aged seventy-five years.

A female lodge of the American Protestant Association is to be established in Pittsburgh.

A Philadelphia paper says: Three young girls crossed the Wire bridge on Wednesday evening, and, while passing up Bridge street, they were met by a man who insulted them grossly. After he had attacked the fellow, punched his head severely, rolled him into a bank of snow and held him there. Before he could get away the half-petified meat attracted the attention of a doctor who resided about a square off, and he hastened to the spot. Upon ascertaining the cause of the assault, retired to his office, and, right glad to get rid of the fellow. The beating they received, and the girls got tired, when they went to their homes, leaving their insulter lying in the snow.

A furnace company, with a capital of $200,000, will establish iron works near Mount Holly, Cumberland county.

The Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, manufacture nails exclusively, doing a business of half a million a year, and turning out 2,500 kegs of nails of all sizes in a week, or 125,000 in a year, with the greatest ease. Their capacity is easily equal to double 2,500 kegs a week. They employ 200 men. Their engine is of 200 horse power. They have 12 nail machines up there tons of pig iron a day, or 10,000 tons a year, and an equal quantity of coal.

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The San Francisco police wonder what the Commissioners mean by forbidding them to act as solicitors for lawyers. It was well known that officers were forbidden to be present at prize fights, and some lawyers paying one-half the fees received by them.

The gentle nature of the Newfoundland dog is well known, but we would like to have it further demonstrated that a dog of that breed has one of this species, who is so gentle by nature that he cannot bear to witness an outburst of passion, and finds his sole delight in keeping the turbulent passions and elements from quarreling with another.

In Scott county, Iowa, lives a venerable couple, on whose sideboard stand two similar jugs, one holding rye, the other vinegar. The dame took up a jug and a fragrant odor permeated that and adjoining rooms. No one would infer from his appearance that the proceedings were of any particular interest to him. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed on both sides, and the case will consume several days. His Honor, Thomas D. Brandeis, presides. The court room is crowded, and the trial excites great interest. The jury is considered a good one, of more than average intelligence. It is understood that the prisoner intends to set up the plea of self-defense.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found on the Track of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning the lifeless body of a man was found on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sixteenth street, with the left leg and arm severed from the body, and the head and body were terribly bruised and mutilated, and it is presumed that he was killed in the forepart of the evening by a shifting engine, as the body was quite cold and frozen.

The body was conveyed to the outer depot buildings, and the Coroner summoned. Upon examination a pocket book, containing some old papers, a chain, and a check for a watch of the pawnbroker's, was found on the man's person. Mr. Stevenson, of Allegheny, identified the check as one that he had given for a plain silver watch that was left at his store by a man who gave his name as Mr. Kelley, and stated that he gave his address as Mr. Kelley, but that none he had not been seen at the store. Witness thought that deceased was the man. The cause of the accidental death was rendered. Deceased was apparently about forty years of age, was of medium size, poorly dressed, had on Kentucky jean pantaloons, and coat and vest of the same. He had dark whiskers and mustache and black hair. The remains were taken to Aiken's undertaking establishment, on Fourth avenue and will be buried to-day.

The Catholic Church in Ohio is divided into three dioceses—Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. In the summer there are six colleges and 2,000 students and 23 pay pieces of worship—159 priests, 40 ecclesiastical students, 2 orphan asylums, 2 hospitals, 6 charitable institutions, 161 parochial schools. Estimated population 1,000,000. In the Cleveland diocese there are 60 churches, 61 priests, 6 seminaries for girls and 1 for boys, 2 asylums, 2 hospitals, 7 religious institutions, 2 female and 1 male religious institutions, 2 female academies, 12 schools and an estimated population of 300,000.

There are, in ohio, eighty-six counties and universities, and of these Ohio has fifty-two, and the latter but eight. The school commissioner's forthcoming report shows 11,000 persons and 4,000 students, 4,000 of them males and 4,000 females, of which several counties there were 2,418 students, of whom one were females. Since the foundation of these institutions, 1,000 students have graduated, 1,000 of them females. Yearly income from all sources, $1,300,000. Cash value of all property, $7,000,000. Volumes in libraries, 40,000.

There are now before the Legislature eight petitions for divorce, viz: Fayette county, seven; Fayette county, asks annulment of his marriage on account of his wife's insanity; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, ask for a decree divorce; Amanda Parchment against Henry Parchment; William L. Delaney, of Allegheny county; Enoch Fowler, of Allegheny county, asks for a decree of divorce from his wife, and now wants to get married to her; Mrs. Ira D. Sweney, of Perry county, on account of desertion; Mr. Isaiah Wood, of Perry county, being a minor, and married under legal age; Mrs. Hannah Wynne, of Greene county, says her husband married her while he was laboring under a fit of mental aberration, and found it out two years after; a young couple in Philadelphia asked to be made two on account of being incest relations.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders at Concert Hall.

The Report of the Board of Managers, Showing the Operations of the Great Corporation for the Year 1870.

Tuesday morning, February 21, at ten o'clock, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia. The attendance was large, and the proceedings of the greatest interest.

Mr. John W. Derbyshire moved that the Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, take the chair. This was agreed to.

The Mayor then called the assemblage to order, and announced the first business in order as the reading of the annual report by the Secretary, Joseph Lesley.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you a very satisfactory report of the results of the business of the company for the past year. During that period the operations of the company have been very extensive, and have been attended with gratifying success.

THE EARNINGS

Of our Main Line and branches were:

From passengers	$ 3,606,321 20
From emigrant passengers	160,617 92
From mails	146,543 48
From express matter	316,785 74
From general freights	12,190,564 42
From miscellaneous sources	522,814 06
	$17,531,726 82
Amount brought forward	$2,531,726 82

EXPENSES.

For conducting transports—	
tion	$ 1,502,894 29
For motive power	1,910,695 09
For repairs of cars	1,010,555 77
For maintenance of road	1,070,605 75
For general expenses	211,562 99
	$11,259,005 15
Leaving net earnings for 1870 of	$ 6,271,821 67
The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:	
1870	$17,531,726 82
1869	17,350,911 73
Increase	$180,805 09
The changes in the sources of revenues are shown below:	
Increase in first-class passengers	$95,390 14
Increase in Emigrants	37,605 99
" Mails	26,743 48
" Express matter	8,131 54
" Miscellaneous	12,934 06
	287,522 59
Decrease in freights	$420,391 50
	180,805 09
Increase as above stated	$239,695 59

The only item of income that shows a decrease is from freights, and this has occurred under an increase of the tonnage of the business done, and is accounted for by the reduction of freight charges—a reduction equivalent to 25 per cent. on the average charge per ton per mile upon freights, during the year 1870, as compared with 1869. The 1,090,000 cents last year, and 1 9-10 the year previous; the average charge for 1870 was 1 47-100 mills, and $1,500 cents had year, or an average decrease in freight charges of 9-10 per cent., and in passenger charges of 8-10 per cent. per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railroad, including interest on bonds, rentals, taxes, &c., was as follows:

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1870 were:	
From passengers	$606,458 21
From freight	2,459,154 52
From express matter	35,111 95
From mails	30,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	30,329 93
Total nearly $11,000 per week	$3,144,044 71
Amount brought forward	$3,144,044 71
The operating expenses during the same period were:	
For conducting transportation	$718,179 28
For motive power	736,406 64
For maintenance of cars	299,779 23
For maintenance of way	467,912 25
	2,221,727 42
Showing a balance of credit of P. & E. R. R.	$966,316 29

The number of tons moved over this railroad during the year was 1,504,482 against 1,302,041 tons in 1869, showing an increase of 202,441 tons. The freights was 1,995,500 cents, which is within 304-1,000 cents of the total amount for the previous year. This balance through a sparsely populated region and meets the direct competition of the Erie Railway, has been maintained, and is a result highly satisfactory, adjusted with a view to dividends to its shareholders.

The revenues of the lines operated by this company and the amounts paid for their working expenses, real estate, personal property, &c., assessed at $1,844,976, and over 20,000 acres of land outside of the city limits. The income last year was $34,000, and amounted to $661,349 67.

We find the following in the New York *Sun* of Monday: Mr. Archibald Russell is a wealthy farmer of Danville village, Pennsylvania. Until June last he had living with him a wife, aged twenty-eight, and a child, aged four, to which he was fondly attached. On the 15th of June Mr. Russell left home on several days' business. On his return his wife and child were gone, and inquiry showed that Mrs. Russell had been accompanied to Danville by Mr. John M. Hunsicker, a hardy-dare, a wealthy grocer of the village, and an intimate friend of Mr. Morris. It was reported that Mr. Hunsicker had left his wife, Mr. Morris and Mr. Hunsicker were living in New York as man and wife. Mr. Russell, on receiving this news, found the information correct. His little girl was dead; she had died, he asserts, from neglect. Mr. Russell has been in search of his wife and child ever since, having damages at $20,000. Hunsicker has left behind him debts to the amount of $2,000 bail. Mr. Morris also intends to sue for a divorce.

Mount is being raised in Reading to stock the Schuylkill with black bass at that point.

There were 254 deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending Saturday noon.

Dr. James M. Thomas, of Reading, who has for six years been acting as surgeon in the Prussian army, has returned to his home.

Lucy Hasen is infested with female chap-lifters.

Congressman Knott, of Kentucky, made famous by his speech on Dolard, has been invited to lecture in Columbia.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

Boston consists, who was committed for his heroism in shooting a street thief, is now in jail for holding forth in Philadelphia.—N. Y. World.

And the paper whose finishings resolved possible the assassin who sneaked up behind "the cripple's" victim and shot him in the presence of his wife and friends, is holding forth in New York.

GARRETT DAVIS of Kentucky, who occupies a seat in the United States Senate, the other day explained what probably has long been a question with many people, that is, how it was possible for a man so persistently and for so long a time as he has done it, to make a fool of himself. He said that he never subscribed for newspapers, cared nothing for what they said and never read them. The explanation is complete.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his address before a Newark (N. J.) literary society, a few evenings since, referred to political corruption as follows: "The greatest scourge a defeated candidate for the United States Senate could take would be *in going to the house of his successful rival and telling his daughter of the means by which her father obtained his election.*" This is a novel mode of taking revenge, but who will say that in practice it would not be terrible?

In their reports of the Washington Carnival, all the New York dailies have appreciative remarks relative to the wooden pavement over which the jollity arose. None of them, however, award to the Washingtonians the full credit which they deserve. Public improvements in other cities are often the result of suggestions and ideas gained from outside sources; whereas the good people of the capital have paved their favorite avenue *entirely out of their own heads.* This credible illustration of the extent of their intellectual resources should not be overlooked.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* asserts "on unquestioned authority that General SHANKS never delivered that speech or any other against the income tax," which he has been at much pains and expense to have printed and distributed among his constituents, as having been delivered by him in the House of Representatives on the 10th day of February, 1871, "on the bill to repeal the income tax." The charge is made with sufficient explicitness to be worthy of attention, and if an explanation can be made it certainly should be forthcoming without any unnecessary delay.

In the Senate debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill, under consideration last Monday, General FRANCIS P. BLAIR furnished a new page in the history of the BLAIR family, by asserting that upon the outbreak of the rebellion every member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet was in favor of surrendering to the rebels the public forts and property, with the sole exception of Postmaster-General BLAIR, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned. The honorable Senator does not enlighten us as to his opinion of this action on the part of his brother, but from the fact that he is himself now making a desperate effort to surrender not simply the public forts but the entire control of national affairs into the same hands, we infer that he is heartily ashamed of this particular leaf in the family record, and determined if possible, to wipe out the dishonor.

AND now the Philadelphia *Herald* admits that it is designed to transfer the government of that city to Commissioners, "as in New York," and it attempts to quiet the alarm and opposition that have been raised by the exposures of the scheme by saying that "such a government would, of course, involve the overthrow of the Ring." We are not going to assert that the affairs of Philadelphia are administered in the best manner possible, but we are quite inclined to maintain that, bad though it be, it is altogether preferable to the Commission system "as in New York." There is no present "Ring" as dangerous as would be the new one. We want no such "government" set up in Philadelphia by anybody, to control the States, as it certainly would; and the proposition is equally objectionable whether it come directly from Tweed-Tammany or others animated with a similar purpose. The farther we keep from such a pattern the better will it be for us.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SUICIDE.

Another interesting Life-Assurance case has lately been the subject of judicial inquiry and decision. The person assured, being deeply in debt and worried by his creditors, took out policies on his life in favor of his wife for forty thousand dollars. On the next day after the transaction he took passage at Louisville on a steamboat for Cincinnati. When the boat reached its place of destination, he was found in an insensible condition in his state room and presently died. A post mortem examination resulted in the detection of half a grain of morphia in the stomach of the deceased. The *Life Assurance Company* refusing to pay their policies on the ground that by destroying himself the assured had violated an express stipulation in the contract, appeal was made to the law to enforce payment. The apparently perfect health of the assured when he left Louisville, in connection with the presence of morphia in the stomach of the deceased, was insisted upon in evidence of suicide. The Judge charged the jury that "if they found that the deceased had committed suicide, the presumption was that he was insane at the time and that the burden of proof to the contrary rested with the defendant."

In directions accumulate that this is the view of the subject which commends itself to the legal mind as well as to the popular intelligence under the teaching of common sense and experience. It has sometimes been held by courts that the time intervening between the issue of a policy and the death, apparently self-imposed, of the assured, is an important element in the question. Hence if the party assured destroyed himself soon after the transaction, the brevity of the interval was an evidence of fraudulent intent, while a longer interval between the acts would allow room for the operation, or presumption of insanity. The distinction will hardly seem a just or rational discrimination to any one who has paid much attention to the phenomena of the malady. A sane man who had made up his mind to defraud his assurers by his own death, would very certainly be at pains to avoid appearances so clearly against him as his speedy self-destruction after assurance would present. On the other hand, a man under the sway of those delusions, fears, vanishing and recurring terrors, and at the same time following the suggestions of cunning, often morbidly developed in the insane, might be constrained by the apprehension of such suspicions during one hour and utterly forget the possibility of them during the next. Physiologists and physicians now recognize the existence of what they denominate *monomania, or mental temperament, or neurosis*, which is really much more common than has been generally supposed. Though marked by peculiarities of mental and bodily conformation, these are often so slight departures from the ordinary characteristics of man that even professional observers overlook them. Persons thus constituted may pass through life in the full enjoyment of reason and equal to all the duties and trials thrown upon them. But they are constitutionally exposed to perils of derangement from which others are exempt, liable to sudden and violent mental disturbance by shocks which would merely invigorate and call into healthful exercise the energies of others. The general recognition of this fact serves to explain and divest of their mystery many cases of suicide, as an uncontrollable impulse to commit the act is a frequent outcome of the temperament to which we refer. In his little book on *Body and Mind* Dr. MAUDSLEY says:

"A character which the insane neuroses has in common with the epileptic neuroses is, that it is not to insist out in a single explosive act, but rather that when it declares itself distinctly it declares itself in deeds rather than in words—in an insanity of action rather than in thought. It is truly a *convulsive organization.*"

In another place Dr. MAUDSLEY says:

"Those who have practical experience of insanity know that there is a most distressing form of disease, in which a desperate impulse to commit suicide or homicide compels the unhappy victim to struggle with all his might against it, but in vain. The terrible impulse is deprived sometimes by any one who suffers from it as deeply as by any one who witnesses it, because *him unspeakable distress is a fully conscious of the nature, and struggles in vain against it; his reason is no further affected than in having lost power to control, or having become the slave of the morbid and convulsive impulse.*"

Dr. MAUDSLEY adds a comment which has a directly legal interest and application.

"*How grossly unjust, then, the judicial criterion of responsibility which deems an insane person of sound mind if he knew what he was doing when he committed a murder? It were as reasonable to deem a man of sound mind because he was conscious of which he was conscious.*"

The remark has a still broader range than is here given it, and forbids with equal emphasis the assumption that a fraud was deliberately intended by the suicide who knew the nature and consequences of his act.

THE COAL STRIKE.

What a blessing it would be could the evil consequences which flow from self-shness and stubbornness be confined to those persons whose heedlessness or heartlessness set them in original motion. But the poise of the universe is so delicately and subtly adjusted that the fall of an apple stirs the whole world; and the various political, social and personal concerns of life are so indissolubly interwoven and interlaced that often the momentary error of one man becomes the permanent sorrow of a thousand. Some of the wide-spread, far-reaching results of the bitter feud between the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, to which we alluded in THE COMMERCIAL, are indicated in a New York telegraphic item published in yesterday's issue. Coal had advanced in New York and Brooklyn to fifteen dollars per ton, owing partly to the long continued suspension of mining in this State, and partly to the increased freight tariff imposed by the carrying companies. We are told that this exhortionate price is severely felt by the poor and working men, and that much suffering among them has ensued by reason of their inability to pay the rates demanded. Simultaneously with this statement come reports that the furnaces in the coal mining regions are suspending operations, and that business of all kinds is suffering severely in consequence of the quarrel.

So it goes. The poor man's household fires are quenched, little children shiver with cold and moan with hunger, manufactories are stopped, commerce stagnates, no one dares to venture on any enterprise, confidence is shaken, credit is impaired, and far and near and up and down the black contagion of mischief runs.

We have no objections to Trades Unions in general or to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association in particular. We know that wherever a number of men are congregated together engaged in the same business a communion of interest and sentiment will sooner or later inevitably bring them into association. This remark applies with equal force to Capital as well as Labor. Capital is, indeed, a combination with itself; and whenever wisely directed such combinations, whether of the one or the other, are praiseworthy and beneficial. Nor do we think that in the particular instances under reference the fault lies wholly with the miners. Both parties appear to be equally selfish and headstrong. The miners who struck have by a most unjustifiable resort to threats and intimidation prevented such of their number as manifested a willingness to resume work from doing so; while on the other hand the combined carrying companies have exhibited a most reprehensible spirit of intolerance and coercion in every regard. Many operators who were on the point of acceding to the demands of the workingmen, by raising the costs of transportation above the then market rates of coal, and by subsequently increasing those tariffs in the ratio of the increase of coal prices. In both cases the objects have been the same, and the means used alike unwarrantable. The common purpose of each party has been to compel the other to submit to its own impositions, without any respect to the merits of the question, without any reference to the harm and suffering inflicted on hundreds and thousands of innocent people, and with a total disregard of the rights of private judgment and liberty of personal action. Meanwhile the fend continues, the miners refuse to work on any other basis than the fluctuating and inequitable basis of 1869, advancing the men's wages when coal goes above a certain point, but not reducing them when it sinks below.

When it is considered that those coal and carrying corporations are subjected to a net loss of a million dollars for every sixty days cessation of labor, and that at least fifty thousand men are employed in and about the mines when in operation, some idea may be formed of the immense injury inflicted on the country by these constantly recurring strikes. The anthracite coal mining interest is one of the greatest among all the great industries of the State. Last year the total production was about sixteen million tons, but it is computed that the mines could have produced at least twenty-five per cent. more, had there been no strikes during that period, while no argument is needed to prove that if the miners were sure of steady employment throughout the year at fair rates, they would afford to live far better than now and live more comfortably and save money than when, working at greater rates of pay, they are idle one-third of the time, subjected, in addition, to a perpetual drain on their pockets in the shape of levies to support other men on strikes.

Passing from this particular illustration to the general subject of strikes, we are unable to recall a single instance in which did not result disastrously to all the parties engaged. The nine months' strike of the puddlers of this city in 1869, and the mining strike of last summer, were alike utterly barren of good results. Nobody was benefited; the men lost their wages and their previous savings; the employers lost their profit and the interest on their invested capital; and the public lost in the high rates of iron and coal. So, too, the workingmen of Fall River, Mass., lost in their strike of last year nearly a million of dollars in wages—a loss which it will take years to restore—besides suspending the employment of thousands of other persons whose labor was connected with their own industry. Strikes never do any good but invariably result in harm, not alone to the public welfare, but also to the very parties for whose benefit they are undertook. Like an ill-charged gun which, although, "—*well aimed at duck or plover,*
Bursts and kicks the shooter over."

Sense and humanity demand that the labor question will have to be adopted. All that is gained under the present mode is disintegration, demoralization, envy, bitterness, hatred, and lust of revenge. Was ever a man convinced of a truth by punching his head?

In the early stages of their first or great revolution the French, threatened by a coalition of all Europe for their punishment or self-purgation, and very much thrown upon their own resources for the warlike agencies of defense, were compelled to apply their natural ingenuity and scientific aptitudes with a degree of zeal and energy which led to important results, after awards, in the arts of peace. Agriculture and other industrial pursuits were directly advanced by the enforced cultivation of the arts of destruction. During the recent siege of Paris we have had, from time to time, hints more or less definite or vague concerning wonderful inventions made by the besieged, and which, when perfected and applied, were expected to produce a frightfully destructive effect upon the enemy. We have also had hints of unpublished chemical discoveries in what may be comprehensively called the culinary art, by which substances not ordinarily salable or edible, could be rendered agreeable to the palate and nutritious to the human system. Most of these intimations may have been and likely were, mere boasts or mere pretenses to deceive or to irritate the besiegers. We may, however, trust that they were not all like GAMBETTA'S bulletins of victory, artifices of war. No men in the world are more capable of important practical discoveries and inventions than the savans of Paris, and with such incentives to exertion as pressed upon them during the siege, it is really not improbable that they will be found to have made valuable additions to the sum of human knowledge, and to "the arts that minister to man's estate," while toiling merely in the interests of war. For one thing it appears certain that the art of aerial navigation has made a positive advance during the siege of Paris. The frequent practice of the art during that time might be supposed to have effected somewhat in giving confidence to the aeronaut. But while the power to direct the balloon is wanting; no amount of experience can be of much value, and only people of extraordinary intrepidity, or who are impelled by very powerful motives to incur the risk, will commit themselves to the mercy of the winds and the heights in so frail a vehicle. Well, it is claimed that under the stimulus of the siege a method of guiding the balloon has at last been proved, if not invented. The inventor is Admiral LAUSSEDAT, of the French navy, and there is now before us an extract from the *Comptes-rendus* of the Academy of Sciences of January 9, in which the opinions of several members concerning the plan are reported. They pronounce the problem of balloon direction solved. The first speaker was the celebrated ELIE DE BEAUMONT, who declared the invention a success, in consequence of which people could in future, with ease, make voyages out of besieged Paris and back again. M. FATE, another famous scientist, testified, with equal assurance, to the efficiency of Admiral LAUSSEDAT'S screws (helices), and congratulated himself and his hearers that, while the first balloon that ever arose went up from French soil, the first balloon susceptible of direction set out from Paris besieged—that is to say, the very heart of invaded France. LAUSSEDAT, it seems, thought of his directing screws many years ago, but was first enabled to develope and prove the feasibility of the idea during the siege.

In 1870 the foreign loans introduced into the London market amounted to 41¼ millions sterling, of which 26 millions have been paid up. The amount of capital offered by new public companies is only 6½ millions sterling, so that if even seven-eighths of this amount has been actually subscribed by the public. The borrowers are from every quarter, being as follows: Alabama, Buenos Ayres, Chilian, Egyptian, French, Honduras, Mexican, Monte-video, Japan, North German, Peruvian, Russian, Roumanian, Roumanian bridges annuity, Russian, Spanish (quicksilver), Tasmanian. The highest interest offered is by Honduras, ten per cent for £4,-000,000, the bonds selling at 90. The largest loan was the Russian, five per cent., £12,000,000, also placed at 90. Four hundred and fifty persons of English descent, out of a total of 800, have left Nantucket, a man-of-war, of about the same draft, is now lying in Boston, and the officers, who are familiar with the capacity of the place, think that not over 400 men, all told, could be found in the town of 8,000 souls, although anchored outside, could safely enter and turn in this inner harbor. The naval officers, although as a rule opposed to annexation, are in its praise with one accord. Captain Temple says "it couldn't be better."

THE TOWN AND ITS PEOPLE.

The description of the beauty of the town and harbor, as seen from the vessel, is delightful, but the colored belle on that the coast of Samana is most attractive at a distance. It is picturesquely located right on the water's edge, at the base of a semi-circle of hills, that rise terrace upon terrace above it, but the place itself has the look of a large white village on the banks of the Delaware, and its architecture of the order which characterizes those settlements. The few houses which compose it are mostly of one story, with the single exception of a large building, which is two stories high, and is thatched with palm leaves. Occasionally they have a second story, but even the best of them, with one or two exceptions, the residences of Yankee settlers, present the appearance of a large barn with a single door, but no windows. Some of the houses are more than our second rate barns. A single room contains a poor set of chairs, a curtain of calico serving for a wardrobe, and a bed which is the most comfortable having two of three apartments. Some of the houses have the benefit of being confusedly together, as in some of the manufacturing towns of England, and the result is produced the best quality and exported, and cattle raised. The land is very fertile, and there is much inferior to the northern stock, their sugar cane is a little higher. Cocoa can be raised easily and in large quantities, which that has been seriously diminished during the progress of the long contest, has recuperated to an extent that is surprising. On December 26, there were fifty-three vessels in port at Barcelona, and in the month preceding thirty-five had cleared to foreign ports, many of them to New York and Philadelphia. On the same date fifty-eight vessels were in port at Bilbao, and the clearances for foreign ports, a good share of them American, were eighteen. These vessels were laden with cotton, coffee, cocoa, wood (rosewood and other fine qualities), hides, tobacco and guanera. The vessels that cleared for Spanish ports carried general cargoes of the same goods, with the addition of considerable sugar. Flour, lard, petroleum, paper and crackers constitute the staple articles we export to Pernambuco and Bahia, and the trade in the former city is said to be divided between parties. The figures on all classes of commodities, both of export and import, between New York, Pernambuco and Bahia show an augmented and an increasing trade.

Within the million dollars which New Jersey has secured from the State of Delaware will have to be put in jeopardy by suits on the parts of the owners of the contiguous lands to recover the amounts received from such sales, the Legislature is confronted with a grave question as to the use of free schools. That such an appropriation would be wise in very true, especially in view of the New Jersey school statistics for 1869, we find that twenty per cent. of the children of the State within the State attended no school at all, and that over sixty-six per cent. attended the public schools. Those were at that time five districts in which the schools were open less than six months in the year, were supported in part by tuition fees collected from the pupils. Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, asks the appropriation of a certain fixed proportion of these moneys for the establishment and maintenance of a classical school devoted to a higher standard of culture than the public schools, in every county of the State. The number of counties in which there is not now a single school of the kind is considerable, and if even seventy-five per cent. of the amount of classical schools, free to all comers, vigorous operation, the educational system of the State would speedily become a model to all the States of the Union. While the public free schools continue, the miners refuse to work on any other basis than the fluctuating and inequitable basis of 1869, advancing the men's wages when coal goes above a certain point, but not reducing them when it sinks below.

When it is considered that those coal and carrying corporations are subjected to a net loss of a million dollars for every sixty days cessation of labor, and that at least fifty thousand men are employed in and about the mines when in operation, some idea may be formed of the immense injury inflicted on the country by these constantly recurring strikes. The anthracite coal mining interest is one of the greatest among all the great industries of the State. Last year the total production was about sixteen million tons, but it is computed that the mines could have produced at least twenty-five per cent. more, had there been no strikes during that period, while no argument is needed to prove that if the miners were sure of steady employment throughout the year at fair rates, they would afford to live far better than now and live more comfortably and save money than when, working at greater rates of pay, they are idle one-third of the time, subjected, in addition, to a perpetual drain on their pockets in the shape of levies to support other men on strikes.

A somewhat remarkable and suggestive spectacle occurred the other day in Washington, which is curiously illustrative of the diminishing tendencies of the age. It was a meeting of the Women's Club, called for the purpose of raising funds for the family of the late Chief Justice TANEY, who are in straitened circumstances. Democrats and Republicans, Secessionists and Abolitionists, participated in the apparent measures for the sustenance of the children of the man who pronounced the most monstrous judicial decision against human rights recorded in modern times. That the widow and children of such a man should be left to perish, and the vultures of the country by those constantly recurring strikes. The anthracite coal mining interest is one of the greatest among all the great industries of the State. Last year the total production was about sixteen million tons, but it is computed that the mines could have produced at least twenty-five per cent. more, had there been no strikes during that period, while no argument is needed to prove that if the miners were sure of steady employment throughout the year at fair rates, they would afford to live far better than now and live more comfortably and save money than when, working at greater rates of pay, they are idle one-third of the time, subjected, in addition, to a perpetual drain on their pockets in the shape of levies to support other men on strikes.

Passing from this particular illustration to the general subject of strikes, we are unable to recall a single instance in which did not result disastrously to all the parties engaged. The nine months' strike of the puddlers of this city in 1869, and the mining strike of last summer, were alike utterly barren of good results. Nobody was benefited; the men lost their wages and their previous savings; the employers lost their profit and the interest on their invested capital; and the public lost in the high rates of iron and coal. So, too, the workingmen of Fall River, Mass., lost in their strike of last year nearly a million of dollars in wages—a loss which it will take years to restore—besides suspending the employment of thousands of other persons whose labor was connected with their own industry. Strikes never do any good but invariably result in harm, not alone to the public welfare, but also to the very parties for whose benefit they are undertook. Like an ill-charged gun which, although, "—*well aimed at duck or plover,*
Bursts and kicks the shooter over."

Sense and humanity demand that the labor question will have to be adopted. All that is gained under the present mode is disintegration, demoralization, envy, bitterness, hatred, and lust of revenge. Was ever a man convinced of a truth by punching his head?

In the early stages of their first or great revolution the French, threatened by a coalition of all Europe for their punishment or self-purgation, and very much thrown upon their own resources for the warlike agencies of defense, were compelled to apply their natural ingenuity and scientific aptitudes with a degree of zeal and energy which led to important results, after awards, in the arts of peace. Agriculture and other industrial pursuits were directly advanced by the enforced cultivation of the arts of destruction. During the recent siege of Paris we have had, from time to time, hints more or less definite or vague concerning wonderful inventions made by the besieged, and which, when perfected and applied, were expected to produce a frightfully destructive effect upon the enemy. We have also had hints of unpublished chemical discoveries in what may be comprehensively called the culinary art, by which substances not ordinarily salable or edible, could be rendered agreeable to the palate and nutritious to the human system. Most of these intimations may have been and likely were, mere boasts or mere pretenses to deceive or to irritate the besiegers. We may, however, trust that they were not all like GAMBETTA'S bulletins of victory, artifices of war. No men in the world are more capable of important practical discoveries and inventions than the savans of Paris, and with such incentives to exertion as pressed upon them during the siege, it is really not improbable that they will be found to have made valuable additions to the sum of human knowledge, and to "the arts that minister to man's estate," while toiling merely in the interests of war. For one thing it appears certain that the art of aerial navigation has made a positive advance during the siege of Paris. The frequent practice of the art during that time might be supposed to have effected somewhat in giving confidence to the aeronaut. But while the power to direct the balloon is wanting; no amount of experience can be of much value, and only people of extraordinary intrepidity, or who are impelled by very powerful motives to incur the risk, will commit themselves to the mercy of the winds and the heights in so frail a vehicle. Well, it is claimed that under the stimulus of the siege a method of guiding the balloon has at last been proved, if not invented. The inventor is Admiral LAUSSEDAT, of the French navy, and there is now before us an extract from the *Comptes-rendus* of the Academy of Sciences of January 9, in which the

We observe a statement that the Erie Railway Company discharged a number of its employees last week, and that other dismissals to the number of eight hundred men are yet to follow. Look out next for Hudson horrors on the Erie.

The Government will soon commence the erection of ten large fire proof warehouses on the grounds donated by the State, in the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

ST. DOMINGO.

THE ISLAND AND PEOPLE.

SOME THINGS SEEN BY JOURNALISTS

The correspondence from San Domingo is about the most interesting reading of the day. Col. MORHEAD furnishes the Philadelphia *North American* with one of the most valuable letters upon the subject. Of the first view of the island he says

OF SAMANA HARBOR.

This shore we found to abound with a prolific natural vegetation, and to display all the evidences of the greatest possibilities of tropical production. The trees crowded the lofty hills from their summits to the sea—the palm, the savanna, the trumpet, the ceiba, the mahogany—while their luxuriant foliage, lively and beautiful in color, gave no evidence of dryness or decay. The air was laden with the humid sea breezes which prevail in this region, and have since fanned that coast near, when the ordinary time of the storm is past, we have had almost daily one or two short but heavy showers. For a time no sign of the land of man was apparent, but as we proceeded a clearing was seen, then a cabin, another, a collection of cabins, a group of cocoanuts, evidently planted; then a cluster of houses, with signs of cultivation about them, and then the parting shore discovered what it needed not the mariner to tell us, was the place of our final destination, the much talked of Bay of Samana. Reaching between its northern shore and the islands of Leogadelos, which with her outlying reefs, guard its southern outlet, we entered a broad basin upon which the waves of the Atlantic could not break, and even elsewhere among the cherubic children of the tropics, there is a difference in the color of the skin, the natives of this region are of a much lighter shade, and in the country the children often go until ten or twelve years old in the condition I have referred to. The population of Samana is about 5,000, and on special occasions both men and women appear in the costume of Adam and Eve, but for the most part they wear a shirt and pantaloons, while for church or school there is the full dress of the latter, with twenty-five pupils; the children are generally bright, and in the school I visited, they learned, they speak English, and their general appearance indicates that they are receiving the care of those who are solicitous for the same influence of kindness and training which the mother is blest with in the more favored countries of the earth. A block of Spanish character and pure white blood, and the rest a mixture of the African and Indian. Everybody keeps a horse

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22, 1871.

Financial matters are somewhat suspended to-day by a close observance of it as a holiday. The banks and savings institutions, and deposit houses generally, are closed, as well as insurance offices; and in some business circles there is a partial observance. At New York and Philadelphia the various stock boards are closed, and financial circles generally are regarding the day as one worthy of special remembrance. It may be remarked in this connection that this is what may be called the weakest of our few national holidays. It has no characteristic feature or method of celebration, and the majority of persons are at a loss what to do with it. Most Americans "strive business" with such unflagging perseverance that they have no conception of amusement, and if left to their own resources for a day, are sadly at fault what to do with their leisure. Very few persons will acknowledge that their sole object in life is to accumulate money, and yet one of these not very rare passes in the pursuit of money often suggests to the "men of trade" himself, the query: "What other object?" For Sundays and for Christmas, New Year's day, Thanksgiving day and the Fourth of July, custom has established certain forms of observance which, so to speak, "come up to the order of business" of the year, and relieve the business man unpractised in the use of leisure, but, when it comes to a day for which neither society as organized for the church nor society as organized for the State, has done anything in the way of providing a programme, the average business man is at a loss. If it should be suggested to any inquiry above-mentioned, it might be productive of some beneficial result, to the fact, probably, that too many only shut themselves up in their offices and solemnly pore over their ledgers.

A new way of celebrating between the great lines of railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the principal cities of the West seems about to be opened. During the last two or three years Baltimore has given evidence of a new life and energy in her efforts to secure Western trade, and especially to become the point of export for the products of the West. The main reliance of the city for accomplishing these objects is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the management of which has kept this end in view, and the New York *Bulletin* acknowledges that a careful adjustment of freights on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Road has already diverted a considerable amount of trade in heavy and bulky goods from New York to Baltimore during the past year. It is now announced that, in addition to the line of roads through Northern Ohio and Indiana which will probably be finished inside of two years, and thus give the Baltimore and Ohio an independent short line connection with Chicago, the Ohio and Mississippi Road was about to be leased to the Baltimore and Ohio, thus giving the latter road a through connection to St. Louis. Part of the plan of the supposed lease was also rumored to be the changing of the present broad gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi to the gauge of the Baltimore road, so as to run trains through without changing freight. On some points this seems a reasonable story. Broad gauge roads have not, so far as I can learn, been successful. Besides, any broad gauge road in the West must be confined to the Erie for an Eastern outlet for through traffic, and has necessarily experience some disadvantages from the bad reputation and mismanagement of that road. We are, however, unable to trace this story to any reliable source, and conclude that it is only the phantasy of the day, a scheme which has grown in currency. But, to return to the rivalry between New York and Baltimore for the trade of the West, and especially for staple goods, the New York merchants have begun to experience, lately, a falling off in some branches of the business which they have attributed directly to the competition of Baltimore, and in this view of the case have called upon the trunk lines running from New York to cut down the rates of freight to the West. In accordance with this call the representatives of the New York Central and the Erie, joined by a representative of the Pennsylvania Road, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday of last week and substantially agreed upon a tariff of rates which they believe will be below that of the Baltimore and Ohio. But as there are always two sides to any such games of cutting under, it remains to be seen what policy will be pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio. The company has established a line of steamers to run from Baltimore to Boston, and thus draw over its route the varied manufactures of Massachusetts, and probably will not find disposed to see any of its newly acquired trade drawn away without an effort to keep it.

—JAMES W. KENNEY, Broker, No. 88 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

GENERAL REMARKS.—This being the anniversary of the birth of Washington—very wisely and patriotically declared a legal holiday—the part observed by our business men, hence we are without our usual quotations. The weather is beautiful and spring-like, and every inclination gives note of an early and active spring opening. Dealers in all staple prepared with well selected, choice stocks, and are ready to offer country dealers unparalleled inducements in the way of prices and terms. For the names and numbers of reliable houses, see advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL. We omit quotations of daily market to-day.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

REMARKS.—This being a legal holiday—made so by virtue of its being the birthday of Washington—the oil dealers closed their offices, as did the telegraph operators, hence we have no quotations in either crude or refined to note. Perhaps after one day's rest, dealers may have become refreshed to the excitement which has recently enveloped the trade may change to one with a silver lining. So hoping, we omit quotations for the day.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

W H Barlow to Central Refinery, 478 bbls.
W H Barlow to Keystone Oil Works, 100 bbls.
Same & Co to Fairview Oil Works, 150 bbls.
Same & Co to Keystone Oil Works, 161 bbls.
T H Perry to P Hill, 90 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.
Central Oil Works..... 400
Keystone Oil Works..... 150
Fairview Oil Works..... 150
Total..... 1,500

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Agent Jones' Line February 22, 1871.

Citizens Oil Co., 100 bbls refined to Tack, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
Phoenix, Logan & S, 500 bbls to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
T M Keller, 60 bbls to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
T M Keller, 60 barrels to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
T M Keller, 50 bbls refined to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
Same, 50 bbls refined to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
Same, 50 bbls refined to Logan, Rose & Co, Philadelphia.
Same, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Fow & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day, bbls.....1,760

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

The run of cattle to this date is fair, although not heavy for the week's market. The cattle trade this week is very dull, hardly any selling to-day; market weak with prices 10 to 15c lower than last week, and declining. There is a break on the Pan Handle Road and the trains are detained; a good many arrivals are expected when obstructions are removed. To-day no shipments reported. Extra, 1,300 lbs and over, 6c to 7 c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, 5c to 5 c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 4c to 4 c; stags and cows, 900 to 1,000, $4 00 to 5 00; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $3 50 to 4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts to-day are again light, and the demand equal to supply, consequently prices are held as follows: Best yorkers, $6 50 to 6 60; Philadelphias, $6 50 to 6 60; good to prime, Philadelphias, 200 to 250, $6 40 to 6 50; good to prime, 190 to 200, $6 30 to 6 40; common to medium, 150 to 190, $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light, and selling about as fast as arrives. The market is brisk, and figures fully as high or higher than last week. The prospect for the balance of the week is fair at present writing, and will continue on unless the arrivals come heavy. Below find recent correct quotations: Good to prime, 80 to 90 pounds, $5 50 to 5 75; medium to good, 80 to 90 pounds, $5 50 to 5 75; medium to common, 70 to 75 pounds, $5 00 to 5 25; thin and inferior, 60 to 70 pounds, $4 50 to 4 75.

Below find some sales made to-day which will give an idea of the ruling prices:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	10,700	$5 60	95	1,520	$ 80
19	14,060	5 60	20	1,600	80
3	2,700	5 60	20	1,600	80
20	1,600	5 60	20	1,600	80

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	1,520	$5 60	20	1,600	$5 60
20	1,600	5 60	20	1,600	5 60
20	1,600	5 60	20	1,600	5 60
20	1,600	5 60	20	1,600	5 60

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,200	$4 00	1	1,200	$4 00
1	1,200	4 00	1	1,200	4 00
1	1,200	4 00	1	1,200	4 00
1	1,200	4 00	1	1,200	4 00

The Next Cotton Crop.

A New Orleans exchange contains the following about the next cotton crop:

"We have just completed the examination of our country exchanges for the last three or four weeks to ascertain the intention of the planters with regard to the size of the next crop. From nearly every section of the South the reports agree in stating that the acreage under cotton will be largely reduced this season. In some districts, it is said, not half as much cotton will be planted as was last season. On the whole, we may safely estimate from 25 to 40 per cent. reduction in the acreage.

"Planters now fully realize the fate of their action last season in entirely neglecting food crops. They have paid pretty dearly for their experience, and the entire crop of the South will henceforth, no doubt, be kept within the proper limit of 4,000,000 bales."

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

This being a legal holiday, it was partially observed by business men; hence quotations were not obtainable in some of the leading departments of trade, and we hold them over. Following is a reliable list of quotations;

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Evans, Wholesale Druggists.

Acid.			Morphine	2 75	3 00
Acetic	2	10	Oil.		
Arsenic	2	10	Castor	2 10	2 40
Citric	1	10	Cod liver	1 50	1 60
Tartaric	1	10	Lard	1 60	1 80
Alcohol, gal	1 90	2 20	Linseed		
Alum	3	4	Boiled gal	1 00	1 10
Ammonia	16	18	Castor	2 20	2 40
Antimony	18	20	Olive	2 25	2 50
Arrowroot	25	30	Opium	5 00	5 50
Balsam	1	1 10	Quinine	2 37	2 40
Bark			Rhubarb	1 00	1 50
Cassia	25	30	Soda	15	18
Cinchona	25	30	Saltpetre	10	12
Elm	15	18	Sal soda	2 00	2 50
Sassafras	15	18	Sulphur	4	5
Bi Carb	1	10	Vitriol	4	5
Bi Chrom	1	10	Whiting	1	1 10
Blue Vitriol	10	12	Yellow	1	1 10
Bleaching Pow	3	4	Zinc	10	12
Brimstone	4	5	Dye Stuffs		
Camphor	1	1 10	Alkanet	20	25
Cantharides	2	2 50	Annatto	1	1 10
Caustic Soda	10	12	Blue Mass	1	1 10
Chalk	2	3	Cochineal	1	1 10
Chloroform	1	1 10	Copperas	3	4
Cream Tartar	40	45	Extract Log	1	1 10
Epsom Salts	3	4	Fustic	1	1 10
Ether	1	1 10	Gum Arabic	1	1 10
Ginger	1	1 10	Gum Shellac	1	1 10
Glauber Salts	3	4	Indigo	1	1 10
Gum Arabic	1	1 10	Madder	1	1 10
Gum Shellac	1	1 10	Oxalic Acid	1	1 10
Gum Tragacanth	1	1 10	Potash	1	1 10
Hops	1	1 10	Prussiate	1	1 10
Iodine	4	5	Sulphate	1	1 10
Iodide Potash	4	5	Sumac	1	1 10
Licorice	1	1 10	Venetian Red	1	1 10
Morphine	2	2 50	Vitriol, Blue	1	1 10
Madder	1	1 10	Vitriol, Green	1	1 10

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron,	3½c
Tool steel	15
Machinery steel	12
Tire steel	7
Spring steel	7 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	7½ c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 Keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Peter Wright	12c
Hay, Centre & Co	12
Fairbanks	12
Others	12

NAILS.

Cut 10d four-fold	$3 60
Cut 8d	3 70
Cut 6d	3 80
Cut 4d	4 00
Cut 3d	4 10
Cut 2d	4 20
Fine 3d	4 50
Fine 4d	4 40
Fine 6d	4 30
Fine 8d	4 20
Fine 10d	4 10
Finish 6d	4 50
Finish 8d	4 40
Finish 10d	4 30
Finish 12d	4 20
Finish 20d	4 10
Clinch 6d	4 50
Clinch 8d	4 40
Clinch 10d	4 30
Clinch 12d	4 20
Clinch 20d	4 10
Barrel 6d	4 50
Barrel 8d	4 40
Barrel 10d	4 30
Barrel 12d	4 20
Barrel 20d	4 10
Horse shoe 6d	5 00
Horse shoe 8d	4 90
Horse shoe 10d	4 80
Horse shoe 12d	4 70
Horse shoe 20d	4 60
Spikes, ½ to ¾	5 00
Spikes, ¾ to 1	4 90
Spikes, 1 to 1¼	4 80
Spikes, 1¼ to 1½	4 70
Spikes, 1½ to 2	4 60
Spikes, 2 to 2½	4 50
Spikes, 2½ to 3	4 40
Spikes, 3 to 4	4 30
Spikes, 4 to 5	4 20
Spikes, 5 to 6	4 10
Spikes, 6 to 7	4 00

SPIKE SKEINS.

Cast steel face and point, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	15c
Extra cast steel face and point, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Cast steel face and point, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	20c

COIL SKEINS.

Cast steel face and point, polished, 6 to 30 lbs	15c
Extra cast steel face and point, polished, 6 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 30 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 30 lbs	22c

COIL SKEINS.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	22c

COIL SKEINS.

Cast steel plated, polished, 9 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, plated, polished, 9 to 12 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 9 to 12 lbs	22c

Double face, plated steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs.....

Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs.....

Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs.....

ENGINEERS' SKEINS.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	15c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	25c
SPUR, SHIP AND RAILROAD BACKS.	
Solid cast forged, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	35c

STEERING HARNESS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	30c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and point, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel, pane, polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	50c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 1¾ lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 1¾ lbs	50c

MACHINIST HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 2 lbs	60c

PORTABLE REAM IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	5½c
6 to 10 lbs	5c
11 to 20 lbs	4½c
21 to 40 lbs	4c
41 to 100 lbs	3½c
Over 100 lbs	3c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, dusted, assorted, ¥ lb	5c
Wood choppers' wedges, dusted, assorted, steel, ¥ pound, ¥ lb	5½c
Solid cast steel, ¥ lb	6c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ¥ lb	5c
Solid crowbars, ¥ lb	5½c
Solid cast steel, ¥ lb	6c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ¥ lb	7c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ¥ lb	5c
¾ inch, steel, ¥ lb	6c
⅞ inch, steel, ¥ lb	6½c
1 inch steel, ¥ lb	7c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ¥ lb.....5½c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the last association of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength.	Double strength.
	1st quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$2 50	$4 25
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	6 75
10 by 16 to 11 by 18	4 50	7 50
11 by 18 to 12 by 18	5 00	10 00
12 by 18 to 12 by 20	5 50	11 00
12 by 20 to 12 by 24	6 00	12 00
12 by 24 to 12 by 30	7 50	15 00
12 by 30 to 12 by 36	9 00	18 00
12 by 36 to 12 by 40	10 00	20 00
12 by 40 to 12 by 48	12 00	24 00
12 by 48 to 12 by 50		26 00
12 by 50 to 12 by 60		30 00
12 by 60 to 12 by 70		35 00
12 by 70 to 12 by 80		40 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

COFFEE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

The following are the current rates for coffee:

Brazilian Copper, over 12 ¥ sheets, for 1 ¥ to weight	21½c
Brazilian Copper, for 16 oz and over 10 oz	20c
All sheet Copper, 10 oz and over, and under	19c
Chinese Copper, less than 64 inches diam	20c
Cirefice Copper, 64 inches diam and over	20c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	19c
Sheathing Copper, (64 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	18c
Bolt Copper	18c
Composition Fire Box Sheets	18c
Copper Bottoms	18c
Copper Bottoms, of Wells' Patent	18c
Copper Bottoms, Middleton's Patent	18c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to order for boilers	21c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	20c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvins and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	20	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Arrowroot	12½	Sugar Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers	12½	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers	12½	Ginger Snaps	14
Soda	12	Spiced Jumbles	16
Butter	12	Spiced Nonpareil	16
Pearl	12	Lemon Snaps	16
W. T. Wafers	12½	Almond Snaps	15
Sugar Wafers	12½	Coffee Cakes	15
Milk Biscuit	12½	Orange Cakes	15
Extra Pilot	12½	Honey Biscuit	15
Oyster	6	Cream Crackers	15
Cracker Meal	7½	Graham Wine Biscuit	12
Sugar Crackers	12½	Graham Boston Biscuit	12
Wine Crackers	16½		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Number No. 1, to dozen	$ 40
Hurl A	4 00
Hurl	3 75
Hurl	3 50
Hurl	3 25
Hurl	3 00
Hurl	2 75
Hurl	2 50
Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 50
Western common, per ¥ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ¥ ton	100
Broom corn, good	110
Sesame hemma, ¥ pound	5 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

We herewith append the latest quotations of manufacturers, of course, giving a selection for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70c	28 Diamond Twist	50
Foundrolls	70c	30 Rough & Ready	50
Twist	65c	30 Rough & Ready	50
Twist	60c	28 Cupendo's Navy	50
Twist	60c	28 Cupendo's Scroll	50
Louisville Navy	120	28 Cut and Dry	50
Navy Plug	120	28 Cut and Dry	50

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 21.—The market is quiet, steady, with moderate but steady trade, and prices continue unchanged.

PIG.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Charcoal Pennsylv., No. 1, ¥ ton					$32 00@37 00
Charcoal Pennsylv., No. 2, ¥ ton					28 00@30 00
Charcoal Mill, ¥ ton					25 00@34 00
Charcoal Hanging, No. 1, ¥ ton					30 00@32 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1					30 00@32 00
Stone Coal Mill					30 00@32 00
Stone Coal Forge					28 00@30 00
Hot Blast Mountain, ¥ ton					42 00@44 00
Hot Blast Hanging					40 00@42 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, ¥ ton					55 00@60 00
Scotch Pig, ¥ ton					30 00@32 00
Bloom, Maramec, ¥ ton					90 00@95 00

BOILER.

Bar, Common ¥	3½@3½c
Bar, charcoal, ¥	4½@5c
Plate Shoes, ¥	4½@5c
Sheet Shoes, ¥	4½@5c
Nail Rods	5½@6c

ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday are reported through the Merchants' Exchange as follows, the arrivals given in each case being in tons:

	Iron ore.	Pig iron.
From Iron Mountain Railroad	1,379	754
From Atlantic and Pacific	200	220
Total tons	1,709	974

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 14c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6 50@6 75. Wheat dull and market firm; sample lots $1 54 @1 57; prime $1 57@1 60. Corn dull and declined 1c; fine quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and steady. Sales from at the Chesse steady. Cheese dull and unchanged. Lard at a new low life and energy to her efforts to secure Western trade, and especially to become the point of export for the products of the West. The main reliance of the city for accomplishing these objects is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the management of which has kept this end in view, and the New York *Bulletin* acknowledges that a careful adjustment of freights on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Road has already diverted a considerable amount of trade in heavy and bulky goods from New York to Baltimore during the past year. It is now announced that, in addition to the line of roads through Northern Ohio and Indiana which will probably be finished inside of two years, and thus give the Baltimore and Ohio an independent short line connection with Chicago, the Ohio and Mississippi Road was about to be leased to the Baltimore and Ohio, thus giving the latter road a through connection to St. Louis. Part of the plan of the supposed lease was also rumored to be the changing of the present broad gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi to the gauge of the Baltimore road, so as to run trains through without changing freight. On some points this seems a reasonable story. Broad gauge roads have not, so far as I can learn, been successful. Besides, any broad gauge road in the West must be confined to the Erie for an Eastern outlet for through traffic, and has necessarily experience some disadvantages from the bad reputation and mismanagement of that road. We are, however, unable to trace this story to any reliable source, and conclude that it is only the phantasy of the day, a scheme which has grown in currency. But, to return to the rivalry between New York and Baltimore for the trade of the West, especially for staple goods, the New York merchants have begun to experience, lately, a falling off in some branches of the business which they have attributed directly to the competition of Baltimore, and in this view of the case have called upon the trunk lines running from New York to cut down the rates of freight to the West. In accordance with this call the representatives of the New York Central and the Erie, joined by a representative of the Pennsylvania Road, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday of last week and substantially agreed upon a tariff of rates which they believe will be below that of the Baltimore and Ohio. But as there are always two sides to any such games of cutting under, it remains to be seen what policy will be pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio. The company has established a line of steamers to run from Baltimore to Boston, and thus draw over its route the varied manufactures of Massachusetts, and probably will not find disposed to see any of its newly acquired trade drawn away without an effort to keep it.

—JAMES W. KENNEY, Broker, No. 88 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

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HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ¥ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ¥ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	6 00

Cincinnati Coal Market.

February 21.—Coal—The market has assumed no new feature, and we have to report a steady consumptive demand at previous rates.

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bu	10c@09
Youghiogheny, delivered	10c@09
Ohio River, afloat	10@09
Ohio River, delivered	10@09
Cannel, delivered	17@15
Anthracite, per ton	$11 00@09 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Caledonia	February 23	Liverpool.
Acadia	February 23	Glasgow.
Australasia	February 25	Liverpool.
Scotsman	March 1	Hamburg.
Cuba	March 1	Liverpool.
Tyrian	March 1	Glasgow.
Colorado	March 1	Liverpool.
Silesia	March 4	Liverpool.
Columbia	March 4	Glasgow.
Russia	March 8	Liverpool.
Wyoming	March 8	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 9	Liverpool.
Virginia	March 11	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 15	Liverpool.
Durian	March 15	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 22, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Telegraph at 2 P. M., and R. R. Hudson at 4 P. M. Passed down: H. W. Shillinger for Portsmouth at 11 A. M. Rain all day. Stage from at the Chesse steady. Cheese dull and unchanged. Lard at a new low life and energy to her efforts to secure Western trade, and especially to become the point of export for the products of the West. The main reliance of the city for accomplishing these objects is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the management of which has kept this end in view, and the New York *Bulletin* acknowledges that a careful adjustment of freights on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Road has already diverted a considerable amount of trade in heavy and bulky goods from New York to Baltimore during the past year. It is now announced that, in addition to the line of roads through Northern Ohio and Indiana which will probably be finished inside of two years, and thus give the Baltimore and Ohio an independent short line connection with Chicago, the Ohio and Mississippi Road was about to be leased to the Baltimore and Ohio, thus giving the latter road a through connection to St. Louis. Part of the plan of the supposed lease was also rumored to be the changing of the present broad gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi to the gauge of the Baltimore road, so as to run trains through without changing freight. On some points this seems a reasonable story. Broad gauge roads have not, so far as I can learn, been successful. Besides, any broad gauge road in the West must be confined to the Erie for an Eastern outlet for through traffic, and has necessarily experience some disadvantages from the bad reputation and mismanagement of that road. We are, however, unable to trace this story to any reliable source, and conclude that it is only the phantasy of the day, a scheme which has grown in currency. But, to return to the rivalry between New York and Baltimore for the trade of the West, especially for staple goods, the New York merchants have begun to experience, lately, a falling off in some branches of the business which they have attributed directly to the competition of Baltimore, and in this view of

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT DAY IN THE HOUSE

Debate on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Stinging Personalities—Hayti Bitterly Opposed to the Annexation of San Domingo, &c., &c.

The Deficiency Bill—Heated Debate.

The session of the House to-day was an extraordinary one. Some of the older members say they remember no session of such sustained and terrible hand-to-hand fighting. It began immediately after the reading of the journal, and continued almost without respite until six o'clock. Some of the strongest men in the House engaged in the fray, and several suffered severe punishment. The deficiency appropriation bill was called up under the new order carried through by Mr. Dawes. The items first in order were appropriations for the New York and Boston postoffices, and Farnsworth seized the occasion to reiterate the charges which General Butler has preferred in grander contracts for those buildings. Fitch said there was no evidence before against the contract with Alexander Chasetlis district sustaining the charges. Butler took no part in this controversy. Very soon Farnsworth charged a thousand dollars for the purchase and repair of furniture of public buildings was tracked.

Farnsworth now returned to the attack, saying thirty thousand dollars had been expended for mirrors in the Treasury Department, some of which had been loaned to decorate the residences of members and friends. Inquiries from the Democratic side gave him no opportunity to develop this sufficient to show that General Butler was the head of the movement. Butler then took the floor, and a very acrimonious passage of words took place, the latter explicitly denying the charges. Then Farnsworth repeated both the charges previously made circumstantially, openly naming Mr. Butler, and affirming that they had been proved and could be proved against Mr. Dawes merely as an auditable, and the motion was carried with Mr. Butler's assistance.

Using the Army for Influencing Elections.

Soon afterwards the debate regarding the army came up, and there occurred another somewhat bitter debate, Brooks, of New York, demanding to know if the deficiencies occurred, and making the usual Democratic protest against the alleged employment of the army for influencing elections. The most important feature of this conflict was the speech of Mr. Logan. He said he was of opinion, and would frankly utter it, that the President had no authority to use troops for the preservation of order in any State or city in time of peace, except on requisition of the Legislature or Governor, and if anybody had done so he had done wrong. He then went on to protest against the injustice to the Northwestern States in the matter of appointment of representatives, charging that the Judiciary Committee was carrying in his pocket the appointment bill, which he ought in respect to the House in order that the northwest and other States might have that share in the Government to which they were more constitutionally entitled.

The Great Excitement of the Day

Began when the appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau were reached. Wood, of Illinois, at once moved to strike out the first item, and McKinley, of Illinois, followed with an attack on General Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and especially on his conduct of Howard University especially. Hoar, of Massachusetts, defended General Howard's defense in a vigorous speech, during which he sharply arraigned the traditional policy of the Democratic party as opposed always to the poor, the weak and the down-trodden. Shanks, of Indiana, followed in the same strain. Peters, of Maine, eloquently defended the character of General Howard. Then came Sunset Cox, who made an malignant an attack as he dared upon the character of Massachusetts men as he was able, asserting that Howard was responsible to death in the alms houses; that her insane asylums were loaded with victims of charity; that she was the worst governed State in the Union, and the pretences of philanthropy on the part of her people were but the cloak for their sins. While he was speaking, Dawes attempted to get the floor, but Cox affected not to see him. In his best style of wit, saying he was not replying to him (Dawes), Massachusetts was not represented by her paid agent or hero. Hector did not lead the hosts of Troy. Hoar's reply was one of the best of the many sharp, eloquent and decisive five minute speeches that have made this session, by which he has won a place among the ablest and most polished men who stand on the floor. After showing up in a masterly way the inveterate habit of Democratic speakers when crimes are alluded to, of cursing Massachusetts, he said there was a reason why Boston had been pleased to remark that Massachusetts was "a hotbed of" by her Rector; but he begged leave to remind that Puritan pastor that Boston had been "a hotbed when attacked by Thersites. This terrible thrust challenged the attention of both sides of the House. Republicans applauded while the Democrats quietly chuckled with delight, for Cox has attained a kind of unpopularity among his party friends because of his frequent impertinent interference in contests where his aid is not sought. Cox himself curled down behind his seat, chagrined and dumb, as effectually smitten as was his prototype by the sling and stone of Tyrsus. Dawes followed, saying this wordy war to a close, but the Democrats had no more enthusiasm for a renewal of the fight. Cox, however, insisted on the privilege of more fighting and more disgrace. Mungen entered the lists, and was swiftly tripped up. Garfield, Ward started up again, and met an overthrow before the Democratic side. Then Butler took no part in this controversy. Very soon he charged a thousand dollars for the purchase and repair of furniture of public buildings was tracked.

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